

For terms of the Daily Gazette see as follows, Cash  
IN ADVANCE:  
THE CITY, by carriers, per year, \$1.00  
By mail, one year, 50c  
SIX MONTHS, 30c  
THREE MONTHS, 15c  
S. W. THOMSON, P. O. BOX 100, J. W. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS.

Grant's progress on the bloody way to Richmond is slow, but it seems to be sure. So far he has not apparently committed a single mistake, or been guilty of the first blunder. To all appearance everything has gone off as well as he expected. Lee fights with the impetuosity and fierceness of a wounded tiger, while Grant hangs on with that bull-dog tenacity which only relaxes its hold with death. Strategy seems to have been "played out" on both sides and it is now reduced to a simple question of endurance. The checks have been terrible, the assaults desperate, and the losses appalling.

After nine days of the bloodiest fighting on record since the invention of gunpowder, the end is not yet, the rebel flag still floats defiantly in the sulphurous air, and the boys in blue are fixed toward the rebel capital. But there has been substantial progress made and success has crowned our efforts worthy of the great sacrifices made to grasp them. The dispatches which we publish elsewhere this evening give something more than barren results. The news from the front grows better and better and leads us to hope for final success.

The reported death of Warren is not confirmed, and there is also a rumor that Wadsworth is yet alive, though mortally wounded and in the hands of the rebels. Butler's forces were reported to be within three miles of Petersburg on Thursday night, and Beauregard shut up in the city. Butler himself is said to be besieging Fort Darling.

The news is also encouraging from Sherman's Department.

**Despatches To-Morrow.**  
We shall endeavor to obtain special despatches to-morrow, and if of sufficient importance to warrant it, shall issue them in an extra.

**Senator Booth's Speech.**  
The crowded state of our columns with telegraphic matter, connected with the great struggle now going on in Virginia, denies us the privilege of commenting upon the speech of Senator Booth, to which we have given so much room, as we should be glad to do our time and space permit. But we must live and let live, and to the venerable speaker of a Republican Senator, representing one of the strongest anti-slavery States in the Union, making an elaborate argument against the right of suffrage being extended to persons of color. And this, too, at the very hour when the destiny of the Republic hangs tremblingly in the balance, and the blood of these same persons of color is being freely shed for the defense of the very capital in which the Senator makes his remarkable speech! If the eloquent Senator deprecates the agitation of this question in these trying times, will he allow us the privilege of saying that such a speech from the friend of the Administration cannot be a very strong incentive for colored men to bare their breasts and peril their lives in defense of a government that invites them to such a barren entertainment.

The distinguished Senator's speech is entitled to an attentive perusal, if for no other reason than the boldness with which he utters sentiments that he is well aware are repugnant to the feelings of a large and respectable portion of his constituents.

Richmond papers report the following casualties: Gen. Longstreet was painfully wounded on the shoulder blade; then, Jenkins, of South Carolina, was mortally wounded; Col. J. Thompson Brown, 1st Virginia artillery, was shot through the head and killed outright; Col. Warren, of the 8th Virginia, and Col. Miller, Nance and Garthwaite, of South Carolina, Gen. Battle, of Alabama, and Jordan's, of Virginia, suffered severely. Col. Randolph of Virginia was killed. Gen. Jones, of Virginia was also killed. The *Enquirer* says that Gens. Jenkins and Longstreet were wounded by their own men, through mistake. Gen. Walker, of the Stonewall Brigade, and Gen. G. H. Stewart, of Maryland, are reported wounded.

The New York *Times* says a story is told of Gen. Grant, which we devoutly hope is true, and which ought to be historical: One of Lee's tremendous flank attacks had been on this right wing. Regiment after regiment is driven in, in disorder; the strugglers are rushing to the rear; and come one after the other, hot and breathless, to headquarters, announcing to Gen. Grant that the right is utterly broken, that the second line is penetrated, and all is lost, unless help be sent at once! Grant sits in imperturbable calmness, considering the news, and at length his laconic reply is, "I don't believe it!" No essential change is made in his dispositions, and the battle speedily rights itself.

A great female riot occurred in Savannah on the 17th ult. The women collected in a body, with arms, and marched the streets in a procession, demanding bread or blood. They seized food wherever it could be found. The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict the ring-leaders were put in jail.

Port Royal papers of the 5th state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are nearly depleted of rebel troops, who have been sent north to join Lee's army.

At the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on Tuesday last, at New York, William Lloyd Garrison, who presided, and Geo. Thompson, made strong speeches in favor of the re-nomination of the President Lincoln, and their remarks were received with great applause.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

NUMBER 65.

STATE NEWS.

Warm meetings are held in Milwaukee nightly, many of the business men offering to pay \$15 a month to men who would go into the 100 day service and guaranteeing to keep the places of their employees who would enlist. F. B. Miles has been elected President of the Milwaukee Young Men's Association over A. J. Aikens, by a vote of 446 to 176.—E. D. Holton Esq., who has been making the tour of Europe, with his family has returned to his home in Milwaukee.—The *Racine Advocate* records the death of S. C. Yout who was buried in a well that he was cleaning out on the premises of Mr. Hattshan.—The *Madison Journal* says that the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th militia regiments are to be numbered respectively the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d volunteers. It is expected companies will begin coming into camp Saturday or Monday.—The *Dodgeville Chronicle* says that some boys, two of them sons of Mr. James Edwards, living east of that village, were digging mineral, and having obtained some they all started home with it but one, who remained in the shaft drifting under after more, when the whole mouth of the drift caved in suddenly, burying the boy completely. When his young companions returned, the alarm was immediately given, and the boy dug out, but the vital spark of life had fled—suffocated by the weight of dirt upon him.—The *Ripon Commonwealth* says the militia company there is about filled up for the hundred day service; and that a cigar factory had been started there.—Vigorous efforts are making to fill up the Union Guards, for one hundred day service at Delevan, Watworth county. The *Republican* says the young ladies took several gentlemen out on a leap year ride the other day.—The *Stevens Point Lumberman* also speaks of trouble from the low water and says: unless there is a heavy rain soon, not one-half of the lumber from the Upper Pine-ries, on the Wisconsin River will get to market.—A dinner was given at the Newhall House in Milwaukee on Monday night to Hon. J. R. Sharpstein, formerly of the *Nexos, on his departure for California, where he intends to reside. Resolutions were passed and speeches were made of a highly complimentary character.*

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus describes Gen. Grant's appearance during the recent battles: "Lieut. Gen. Grant had ridden out to the field first about 11 o'clock a. m., and taken a general view of the situation, and I may here remark that his appearance was peculiar to what I had seen him on many fields before; but Thursday was the first time I ever saw him, in battle or out, in full uniform. The three stars of his rank adorned his shoulders, and his coat was full dress, and white gloves graced his hands. These may be trivialities; but this man, whose career has been so checkered so grand, was entering the crisis of his history, and trivialities grow interesting. But there was nothing in his manner to show that he felt the least concerned for the future. Calm and confident he was then, and ever has been, through the varying fortunes of the battle of the Wilderness."

The Army of the Potomac, now fighting Lee, is in four Army Corps. The Second Corps is commanded by Gen. Hancock, and in it are nearly all the Western regiments that are in that army from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Fifth corps is led by General Warren, the Sixth by Gen. Wright, (lately by Sedgwick,) and the Ninth by Burnside. Sheridan's cavalry constitute a corps of nearly 20,000 men.

The President has called on members of the Cabinet for written opinions on the subject of retaliation. It is asserted on good authority that the Attorney General Bates has already given in his, taking grounds decidedly hostile to retaliatory measures on humanitarian grounds.

The following table of distances from Richmond will be found of interest at the present time:

To Petersburg,	22	To Taylor's Bluff,	30
To White House,	24	To Hungary,	8
To Fredericksburg,	30	To Fort Williams,	16
To Union Station,	45	To Fredericksburg,	16
To Millport,	58	To Louisa,	52
To Charlottesville,	58	To Gordonsville,	70
To Hanover Junction,	72	To New Market,	70

The New York *Commercial* says there is but one topic in Washington, and that is the success of Gen. Grant. If he but finishes the good work he has so gloriously commenced, he will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the nation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, writing from Lee's army, says: "The men have yearned ever since the fall of Vicksburg to strip Grant of his laurels won at Vicksburg." Just so!

Official records show that upwards of 150 female recruits have been discovered and made to resume the garments of their sex. Quite a proof of female patriotism.

The *Journeymen* tailors of St. Louis after a strike of seven weeks, have returned to work without having accomplished the object for which they struck.

The Boston papers say there never was a time when so many infants were deserted and left on the door-steps and entry-ways in that city by their natural parents as now, some of the babies have hardly enough clothing around their bodies to keep them from perishing, while others are quite elegantly attired.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev. J. Knapp will preach at the Baptists church to-morrow morning and evening.

**FRESH VEGETABLES.**—The little woman whose store is on Milwaukee Street, a few doors below the post-office, keeps some nice fresh vegetables, such as asparagus and the like.

**CHANGE OF RAILROAD TIME.**—The running time on the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Roads, has been changed to take effect to-morrow. The time tables will be found in another column.

**JUDGE NOGGLE.**—The *Kenosha Telegraph* speaks in glowing terms of the eloquent and patriotic speech, recently made in that city, by Judge Noggle, at a public meeting held there to raise recruits for the 100 day service. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and \$1,400 was subscribed on the spot.

**MABLE'S GREAT MENAGERIE** arrived in town this morning, and as it passed through the streets, the elegant appearance of the horses and wagons attracted a great deal of attention. The place of exhibition is near the depot, and the tent will unquestionably be crowded this evening.

**ATTENTION.**—Company A, of Volunteers recruited in Janesville for the 100 days' service, are hereby ordered to report at the Provost Marshal's office in Janesville on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock precisely. The company will go into camp the same day.

S. T. LOCKWOOD,  
Recruiting Officer.

**A COOL TRICK.**—A young man in the 12th Battery writes home to his parents in this city, from Huntsville, that the celebrated raider, John Morgan, drove a load of wood into Huntsville recently, and after looking about to his satisfaction and picking up what information he could, he disposed of his load to a secessionist and departed in peace. After he was well out of harm's way, the secessionist let it be known who the rusty looking woodseller was.

**THE FIRST COMPANY OF HUNDRED DAY MEN.**—The prize for raising the first company of hundred day men has been borne off by Rock county, which stands second to no spot of ground in this State or any other in her devotion to the Union, and her promptness in raising men and means necessary for the preservation and defense of the country. We understand that good progress has been attained by Messrs. Kimball and Smith, in their efforts at raising a second company.

**MAN AND WIFE DROWNED.**—The bodies of Dennis Freeman and his wife were found this morning in the mill race at Monterey. They had been gone from home, which was in that immediate vicinity, since last Saturday, but it was supposed by their friends that they went up north somewhere. Not returning within a reasonable time, a man went in search of them, but finding no trace of them, returned to this city to continue his search, which he was doing when the body of the woman was discovered in the race, by a lad who was fishing.

The body of the man was soon after found a short distance below. They leave a family. A coroner's inquest is in progress this afternoon.

**TO RENT.**—The new and convenient dwelling owned by L. R. Carswell, and recently occupied by S. T. Lockwood is vacant and will be rented on reasonable terms. Enquire of  
may14d2525. L. R. CARSWELL.

**INSURE WITH THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.**—Our mode of adjusting losses. Feeling it a special duty I owe to the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., I take great pleasure in expressing my thankfulness for the promptness and liberality they have exhibited in honorably adjusting and paying my claim, for loss sustained by the total destruction of my brick store building and stock of merchandise contained therein in Harrodsburg Ky., a few days since, and upon which I had an insurance in the PHOENIX.

I am to-day in receipt of the amount of my claim \$9,500 sixty days before the same was due, according to the terms of the policy, which is satisfactory evidence in my mind that the PHOENIX is the Company to do business with.

A. S. ROBERTSON,  
Harrodsburg, Ky., May 3, 1864.  
E. L. DROCK,  
Agent for Janesville and vicinity.  
may12d1m

**ESTABLISHED IN 1810.**—The *Old Hartford* at home again.—The list of sound old Eastern Companies now complete.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent of the above sterling old company for Janesville and vicinity, is prepared to issue policies at as low rates as the nature of the risk will admit.

E. L. DROCK.  
may10d1m503  
It is at all times important to insure with Old Companies. Now it is especially so, we know not what a day may bring forth in the financial world. Keep in the old paths.  
E. L. DROCK, Agent.  
April23d1m

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

10 O'clock A. M.

Latest from the Front!

Hancock does a Big Thing!

Grant has them in the 'Last Ditch'!

Gen Lee again Retreating.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN

Grant being Heavily Reinforced!

Will Push Lee to Richmond if he has to do it with his Teamsters!

Three Choers and a Tiger for Grant

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

(Special Dispatch to the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following has just been received by Senator Nesmith from Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac. It brings positive information from the front as late as noon yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 12th, Noon.—We have made a ten strike to-day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4,000 prisoners and 25 guns, and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting and has been for eight days. We shall have them at this point, though it may take a day or two more. Our losses are heavy. Can't say how many. If Augusta forces were here now we could finish them to-day.

Hancock captured Gen. Ned Johnson and two other Generals besides lots of lower grades. The Republic is firm, but your pile on it. Grant is a giant and hero in war, but all our Generals are gullible, and as to our men the world never had better.

Yours in haste,  
[Signed] GEN. RUFUS INGALLS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Special to Post.—The extra *Republican* has the following: Gen. Grant sends a dispatch to the President, received last night, announcing in characteristic modesty that he moved on the enemy's works again at Spotsylvania Court House on Thursday morning, the 12th, at daylight.

Gen. Burnside and Gen. Hancock were making grand and impetuous charges with the bayonet by corps, surprising the enemy, producing the wildest consternation in his ranks, crushing Lee's right and center, and hurling his entire line back with awful slaughter a distance of several miles. Gen. Grant remained master of the field, with all the rebel killed and wounded. The rout of the enemy was complete. Details hereafter.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 2:30 P. M.—To Gen. Dix.—A dispatch from Gen. Grant has just been received, dated near Spotsylvania Court House, May 12th, at 3:40 P. M. It is as follows: The eighth day of the battle closes, leaving between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners in our hands, including two General officers and over 30 pieces of artillery. The enemy are obstinate and seem to have found the last ditch.

We have lost no organization, not even a company, but have destroyed and captured one division, Johnston's, one brigade, Doherty's, and one regiment entire of the enemies.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

CHICAGO, May 14th, 9 A. M.—Later dispatches from the battle field, dated Friday at an early hour in the morning state that his victory of Thursday morning was a brilliant affair and resulted, as heretofore reported, but that late in the afternoon of the same day our forces were repulsed in their attack on another wing of the rebel army. The rebels were nevertheless severely punished and fell back during the night, and our army is again in pursuit. Reinforcements are going forward to Grant as rapidly as possible.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The following is the *Times* special: Washington, May 13th, 10 P. M.—Dispatches just received from one of your correspondents, dated headquarters, 8 o'clock, says the rebels are in full retreat to North Anna river, with fresh troops in hot pursuit. Lee's retreat is becoming a rout. Thousands of prisoners are being captured. Our wounded are coming in fast.

The Government is sparing no pains to support Grant. Twelve thousand men left the city of Washington Thursday, and it is stated that Gen. Sigel is reinforcing the Army of the Potomac with 15,000 men.

The losses in the recent battles are said to be greatly exaggerated. Our losses in killed, wounded and missing are estimated at 45,000. Grant will push Lee before him to Richmond if he has to use his teamsters to do it. We captured over six thousand prisoners yesterday, and near forty guns.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(Special Dispatch to the Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The Board of Brokers have subscribed \$1,000 each to the Christian and Sanitary Commission. The members of the Commission are also making individual subscriptions to aid the cause of the wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th.—The *Evening Telegraph* has a dispatch that General Crawford, in command of the Pennsylvania reserve, was captured by rebels on Tuesday. Col. Jackson, 118th Pennsylvania reserves is now in command of the division. The reserves have met with heavy losses.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

(Special Dispatch to the Gazette.)

New York, May 13.—New Orleans papers of the 6th and 7th contain nothing from Red River. The state committee was in session that rejected a pro-slavery report. The steamer Havana from Suffolk and Havana arrived, but will be detained at Queenstown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.—House. Mr. Washburn stated the substance of a dispatch received from Mr. Dana Assistant Sec'y of War dated at Grant's Headquarters yesterday morning. It was the same as that sent to Gen. Dix by Secretary Stanton, and was received with cheers on the Union side of the house. The speaker caused to be read Gen. Ingalls dispatch to Senator Nesmith which was received with great applause.

FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

(Special Dispatch to the Gazette.)

New York, May 14.—The *Times* correspondent at Bermuda Hundred, dated May 10th, says that in the course of the morning Gen. Butler received a flag of truce from the enemy, signed Gen. Bushrod Johnson, containing three propositions: 1st, asking permission to come within our lines to remove their wounded and bury their dead; 2d, asking an exchange of their wounded; 3d, asking a general exchange of prisoners on both sides. To the 1st Gen. Butler replied that the work was already done; to the 2d, announced himself perfectly willing to assent; and to the 3d replied that no exchange of healthy and well prisoners can be effected until the Confederate authorities acknowledge colored soldiers prisoners of war.

On the 11th the enemy made no demonstration except to feel our pickets with their cavalry. Towards evening there was a brief engagement between gunboats on the Appomattox with that fortification near Petersburg, a shot from which blew up Gen. Graham's armed steamer *Brester* the other day. Shells were thrown into the fort with great precision, and the opposing fire was feeble.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The boat which left Bell Plain at 10 o'clock this morning, has just arrived. Passengers bring intelligence of the result of yesterday's battle. It lasted all day. Lee was finally driven out of his entrenchments to Porver, four miles distant. Last night the greater part of his army crossed that stream. The glorious victory of the morning thus rendered decisive and brilliant by the result at evening.

Additional advices from Gen. Sheridan show that he has met with great success. Both the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railroad have been destroyed for miles.

Sigel's cavalry is moving down the Valley of Virginia, they have tapped the Virginia Central Railroad near Charlottesville. The Secretary of War in his dispatches yesterday, states that the government was sparing no pains to support Grant. The energy displayed to this end is truly commendable. Since the battle of the Wilderness, and more particularly since the army has been engaged in the vicinity of Spotsylvania, reinforcements have been rapidly sent forward. 12,000 men left this city Thursday, and it is stated Sigel reinforced the Army of the Potomac with 15,000 men. There is every probability that the losses in our army in the late battles have been greatly exaggerated, and that reinforcements of 25,000 or more, referred to above, very nearly make up the actual loss. So Meade's army will be quite as strong in its morale numerically as it was when it set out upon its campaign.

New York, May 14.—The *World's* special from the field, 13th, 8 a. m., gives further details of Thursday's great battle. Its opening was a complete surprise upon the enemy. Hancock moved at half past four o'clock in the morning, and gained the innermost rifle pits of the rebels. They then rushed on the rebels with fixed bayonets and captured about 4,000 prisoners, Johnston and Stewart being at breakfast. Forty-four guns were taken and brought off. The remainder, 15 in number, were

left just beyond our skirmish line, and fought for by both sides several times. The rebels also attempted to relax the rifle pits, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The 5th corps, under Warner, charged repeatedly against the enemy's works, but were unable to take them, an on-falling fire sweeping down their ranks dreadfully. In some portions of the field our troops gained and held three lines of rifle-pits in addition to that captured on the left.

Our centre for the first time occupied Spotsylvania this morning. Our pickets sent word that Lee had fallen back on roads running straight to Po river and Penny's Tavern. At 7 o'clock this morning it is said that Warren had gone in pursuit in time to capture one of Lee's pontoon trains. The rebels, however, were on the south side of the river.

Prisoners state positively that Lee's army is entirely worn out and fearfully reduced by tremendous losses.

WASHINGTON, May 13, midnight.—To Gen. Dix.

A dispatch from the Commissary of Prisoners at Belle Plain, announces the arrival there of over 7,000 prisoners, including 400 officers, with Maj. Gen. Johnston and Brig. Gen. Stewart.

EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Time's special, 10 A. M. Despatches just received from one of our correspondents at the front, dated Headquarters, 8 o'clock last evening, say the rebels are in full retreat to North Anna river with fresh troops in hot pursuit. Lee's retreat is becoming a route, and thousands of prisoners are being captured. The streams in his rear are very much swollen by recent rains. Supplies are reaching the army rapidly. Our wounded are coming in very fast, and being sent to Washington. May of them without stopping at Fredericksburg. Rebel cavalry drove in 2 companies of the 22d New York cavalry and the 3d New Jersey last night near Fredericksburg. Some of our men are missing. They made no attack on Fredericksburg. Evidently after our train halt, their movements seem for that object. We have as yet lost nothing in the way of wagons, except 4 ambulances captured on the field. Our loss in killed wounded and missing is estimated at 45,000, many of whom are absent without sufficient reason and cannot be counted among our losses.

Grant will press Lee before him to Richmond if he has to use his teamsters. We captured six thousand prisoners and nearly 40 guns.

A REVIEW is reported of the President's which may or may not be authentic, but which conveys much truth. "Any other commander that the Army of the Potomac has had," he is rumored to have said, "would have at once withdrawn his army over the Rapidan, after that first day's reception!"

The following was posted in his house, a few days since, by a Poughkeepsie business man:

"HEADQUARTERS HOUSE OF—  
"GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.  
"JULY: Until the price falls, no more butter will be used in our family. JAMES.  
"He had hardly reached his counting-house when a special messenger handed him this:  
"JAMES: Until butter is reinstated, no more butter will be used in this house.  
"JULIA, Chief of Staff."  
It is said that butter won.

DIED.

In the town of Bradford, Rock county, Wis., December 2nd, 1863, after a long illness of several months, WILLIAM R. HIGHT, aged 70 years and 6 months.

New Advertisements.

**TREASURY AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.**—All BANK NOTES only will be received and paid out at par by the First National Bank of this city after the 15th inst.

J. B. DOR, Cashier.  
JANESVILLE, May 12th, 1864.

**HOME LEAGUE MEETING.**—There will be a meeting of the Farmers' Home League No. 2, at Milton, on Monday the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock. All who are interested are expected to be present, as this will be the last time of this League.

J. J. VAN KIRK, President.  
Golding's Hotel.

**BANK NOTICE.**—Bankable Funds at Rock County Bank, Treasury Notes, Wisconsin Banks, National Banks, New York, New England, and all other reliable sources of funds, will be received and paid out at par by the First National Bank of this city after the 15th inst.

J. B. DOR, Cashier.  
JANESVILLE, May 12th, 1864.

**HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID** for Cashmere, at  
JAMES S. MADDEN'S SHOE SHOP,  
Opposite the Bank at 10th and Madison Streets.  
JANESVILLE, May 13th, 1864.

**100 BBL. FRESH AKRON** WATER LIME, just received,  
A. FALMER & SON.  
my12d1m

**25 BBL. CALCINED NOVA** SCOTIA PLASTER, best quality,  
A. FALMER & SON.  
my12d1m

**YOUTH'S** History of the Rebellion, SUTHERLAND'S.  
For sale at  
my12d1m

**MY GAVE LIFE** in Vicksburg, SUTHERLAND'S.  
For sale at  
my12d1m

**COMPANY AND REGIMENTAL** FLAGS, silk or other material made to order, on short notice, at  
MCKAY & BROS.,  
512my12d1m

**VERMILION PAPER & Envelopes.**—I am now to be had the people of Interior Wisconsin by purchasing their stationery at  
my12d1m SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

TERMS PER YEAR, \$3.00.  
IN ADVANCE.

The Weekly Gazette is now the largest paper printed in the State, and having the matter published in the Daily to select from, we challenge comparison with any newspaper in Wisconsin. In correct and reliable, in reliable market reports, in giving the latest news from all quarters, in literary and art and local information relative to this city and county, we shall spare no pains to make the Weekly Gazette worthy of public patronage and support.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

1 O'clock P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS!

Kentucky Calls for 10,000 Troops!

The Governor to lead them in Person!

A Prominent Rebel Caught

FROM GRANT'S ARMY

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Special to the *Evening Telegraph* dated Cincinnati 11th, states news was received here from a soldier, that Schofield's army moved from Bull's Gap on the 2d, and after 4 hour's fighting on the 4th, the rebels were retreating, our troops pursuing them into North Carolina. No particulars received. The news that Gen. Thomas had taken Dalton is confirmed. We have captured about 5000 prisoners and 10 or 12 pieces of artillery. Rebels retreated in some disorder to Resaca, and it is said our troops are in hot pursuit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Yesterday 7,500 prisoners, including 1,400 officers arrived at Belle Plain. One of the rebel generals captured is Bradley S. Johnson of Maryland, formerly employed in the House of Representatives, and a prominent member of the Maryland Legislature when it undertook to run out of the Union. A wounded rebel prisoner states that Longstreet was wounded in right breast and subsequently his command understood he had died on his way to Richmond. A. P. Hill was also wounded in the same engagement. It is stated by several that they know Lee was wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Information received from the Army of the Potomac at noon to-day, is that yesterday they were still pushing on in Lee's rear.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The National Guards being rapidly moved to the front. 19 regiments already sent forward.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—The following dispatch was received at midnight last night.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 13.—To the Editors of the *Louisville Journal*—Kentuckians, to the rescue!!—I want 10,000 six months troops at once. Do not hesitate, come. I will lead you. Let us help finish this war and save our government.







SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

### SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

[CONCLUDED.]

That is my conviction; and if I express myself earnestly, warmly, strongly, gentlemen must not misunderstand me. I do not speak in anger; it is "more in sorrow than in anger." I deplore the raising of new issues which can only distract and divide, and which, if persisted in, may throw the power of the Government into the hands of those who sympathize to a greater or less degree with the rebellion itself.

In the great States whose voice is to control in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, in addition to ask the issues necessarily raised and which must be decided, no other issue could be named or raised which would tend so much to inflame the political controversies of the times as to throw into what is now already existing this additional issue about negro suffrage. God knows we have elements of discord enough, elements bordering almost upon revolution in some of the free States. Look where you will, to New York or to Illinois, it sometimes breaks out in open bloodshed and revolt. Let us rather allay than stir up the excitement of the hour. We have all we can deal with, all that we can master in our present situation. If we unleash other spirits of discord to run riot through all the free States during this presidential election—this the greatest trial to which the American people has ever yet been subjected—a presidential election with a million of men in arms waging this gigantic war, to throw other elements of bitterness and strife into the canvass no man can see the result. If these political witches from the regions below "around about the cauldron go," and "in the poisoned entrails throw," they will make for us "a charm of powerful trouble, like a hell-broth boil and bubble."

Mr. President, I know my action upon this as upon some previous occasions will be misunderstood, misconstrued, and misrepresented. Such has been the case when on questions akin to this and for the same reasons which induce me now, I have sought to postpone and avoid the discussion of unnecessary issues. For instance, there is the pending question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. I think it would be very unwise to agitate that question now. Then there was that question whether the railroad company should allow negroes to ride in cars by themselves or be compelled to seat them side by side with the wives and daughters of white men in this District. I thought it most unwise in the Senator from Massachusetts to raise that question which bears upon the question of social equality. Perhaps I was mistaken; but that was my opinion, and I expressed that opinion frankly. My action was misrepresented in the telegraphic reports in a portion of the press all the way from Boston to Wisconsin. They seem to forget that no falsehood is so dangerous as that which comes from intermingling truth with error; that the truth half told is a lie. One journal says:

"Our readers will observe that Mr. Doolittle, with a few other Republican Senators, voted against allowing negroes the poor privilege of riding upon a District of Columbia railroad."

Such was not the fact at all. I did not vote against allowing them to ride in the cars, but for the convenience of the railroad company to assign them certain cars. What are the facts? Here is a railroad company in the city of Washington. Cars are provided in which negroes ride; and these are just as good in every respect as those provided for white people. In fact they are far more comfortable; for they are not half so crowded. I have ridden in them sometimes myself. Now, what I objected to was, that by law you should compel white people to ride in the same car and upon the same seats with negroes, whether they desired to do so or not. I thought it unwise and unnecessary; that it would do no good to raise the question of social as well as political equality between the negroes and the white people of this country at a time like this; and while others, who thought as I thought and felt as I felt, shrink from declaring their opinions, I thank God He has given me the courage to be true to my convictions, though I may be misrepresented here or elsewhere. I do not hesitate to say that this measure was altogether unnecessary, and was unwise.

The same Committee of the District of Columbia has charge of the schools, of the hotels, and the erection of churches here. Mr. Grimes. Not the hotels.

Mr. Doolittle. They might have, if a company was to be incorporated to run a hotel.

Mr. Grimes. I do not desire to have the Senator create the impression in the country that the committee on the District of Columbia are responsible for the hotels here. [Laughter.]

Mr. Doolittle. I did not say that the committee ran the hotels; but they might be called upon to incorporate a company to run a hotel. They called upon us the other day to incorporate a company to run a Masonic Hall Association. One of the sections of that bill was the most profligate and pregnant section I ever saw, for it contained about 20 corporations. It is possible, Mr. Grimes, that the Committee of the District of Columbia may be called upon to organize companies for the purpose of running some good hotels; and for my part I should be obliged, and I think the people of the District and the people of the country would be obliged to them if they would organize some companies to run some good hotels here. But I will only suppose a case. I have no controversy with the committee; I am dealing with the Senator from Massachusetts. [Mr. Sumner.] Suppose such a bill were pending in the Senate to incorporate a hotel company, and my honorable friend from Massachusetts, carried away as usual by his doctrine of equality before the law, should offer an amendment, as he probably would, to compel the hotel keeper to seat negroes side by side with white people at his tables. Regarding such an amendment as unwise and unnecessary, I might feel constrained to vote against it. If I did, through the telegraphic reports and by certain journals I should be misrepresented. They, if I were to judge by the past, would probably say that I was opposed to negroes having the poor privilege of eating at all, because I should be opposed to a proposition to compel the keeper to seat negroes side by side with white people at the same table.

Again, suppose this Committee on the District of Columbia should bring in a bill to organize an association to build a church, and my friend from Massachusetts should propose, in order to carry out the great doctrine of equality before the law, an amendment to *compel the sexton* to seat white men and women and colored men and women in the same pews side by side. I might feel constrained to vote against that as unnecessary and unwise legislation. Undoubtedly, I would be misrepresented through the telegraph and by a certain portion of the press. From Boston to St. Paul, a certain class of men would denounce me and say, "Senator

Doollittle is opposed to negroes having the poor privilege of going to church at all." I might make the same remark in regard to schools in this District. That subject has come before the committee on the District of Columbia, and we have passed a law providing schools for the benefit of the negro children of the District, to which I gave a cheerful support. They attend those schools and reap the benefits and advantages of them. But, sir, suppose the Senator from Massachusetts should bring forward a provision of law to compel every school teacher of every school in this city, white and black, to seat negro children and white children upon the same seats side by side in the same rooms.

The truth is, in the city of Washington there is a large population of African descent; they have their own associations; they have their own society, their own churches their own schools; and I believe they are doing well and getting along very well, and I am rejoiced at the fact. But while we have so many revolutionary elements all around us, when we are just about to enter a presidential canvass all about other elements of excitement by giving our enemies occasion to say, and just grounds for saying, we are in favor of that which is denominated political and social negro equality? Let us wait till the negro gets his freedom; let us wait till we crush the rebellion, and slavery under it; let us remember that great things grow, they do not spring into existence in an hour. We do not harvest in spring time.

Once more, there is another subject which might come under the jurisdiction of this committee, and that is the subject of marriage and divorce. Suppose legislation on that subject were pending here, and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts should propose, as he probably would, to legalize and sanction marriages between white and colored persons. I might look upon the proposition as unwise and unnecessary and ill-timed, and be constrained to vote against it. I might be denounced as being opposed to negroes marrying at all with just as much as I have been denounced as being opposed to negroes having the poor privilege of riding in the cars on a District of Columbia railroad. As I showed to the Senate when the matter was under consideration, what I repeat, it is no more an abridgment of their rights in that respect to have cars assigned to them than there is an abridgment of the right of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who generally travels alone, at all events not often in the company of ladies, when he takes his car, to take a seat down to the depot in this city to take passage to New York. He cannot take a seat in some of the cars, for they are assigned to ladies and those with them; when he offers to enter the cars where ladies are seated, a young gentleman stationed there says to him, "No, sir; though you are very good looking, you cannot come into this car; you must pass along and take your seat in another car." There is no more abridgment of the rights of colored people riding in the cars here, than there is an abridgment of the right of my honorable friend from Massachusetts every time he goes over to New York. There are certain cars into which he cannot go unless under the protection—and it is a protection worth something, I assure my honorable friend—of a good lady. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, there is another kindred proposition to which I should like to refer for a moment. The honorable Senator from Maine [Mr. Fessenden] who has charge of the affairs of the Committee on Finance has no business to propose, and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] has nothing to propose from the Committee on Military Affairs, and hence I feel at liberty to take up a little more time than I should under other circumstances. As I am on the subject of personal explanations, I may as well go through the whole budget at once and not trouble the Senate on any other occasion. When the question of raising the pay of negro troops and putting them on the same footing with the white troops was under consideration at that time, I did not object to raising that pay. But I had the honor of submitting a proposition that three dollars a month of the wages of those troops raised in the insurrectionary districts should be reserved for the purpose of enabling the Government properly to take care of and provide for negro women and children coming within the lines of our armies. I did not propose to apply it to the colored soldiers of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania or New Jersey, or any of the States where they live with their families and have been accustomed to provide for and take care of them, but to apply it to the insurrectionary districts only, to those portions of the country where the negroes have lived in a state of slavery, where they have never had the responsibility of taking care of their wives and children, because they have been provided for by their masters. Those colored soldiers in the main have been altogether unaccustomed to the use of money. In my judgment, the amount of money you give them only determines how much shall go into the hands of the sutlers that follow those regiments. The great mass of them first set free, unaccustomed to the use of money, have not much more of that prudence necessary to take care of money than Indians.

The proposition was denounced by some as ungenerous, and by some denounced as pre-slavery in my sympathies, because I would use a part of their wages to feed and clothe their starving women and children. It was because I had sympathy for those poor people, the colored women and children, pointing with our lines, who are dying by scores, by hundreds, and by thousands, that I wished to retain some portion of the wages of the negro men who come in with them to provide for their necessities.

It is no sufficient answer to me by gentlemen to say these women and children are not the legal wives and legitimate children of these soldiers. They are their women and their children. They are of their race, and it would be ungenerous in them if they should object to giving a portion of their wages to save them from suffering, disease, and death.

I will read a brief extract from a letter from a friend in the city of Natchez, on the condition of these poor people who come within our lines. It is one of the most touching appeals I have ever read: "Have you ever been in a negro camp? If not, do not go to one unless you have the power to do everything to make them comfortable. These men, women and children, sick or well, are sent there as soon as they enter our lines. There is nothing provided for them but the furniture or clothing kind, just the bare walls and floor, hard-baked and brown; nothing to cook with. If they bring a few rag- and bed-clothes they have them to sleep on; nothing provided. Very soon they get sick, and, if they must die, the sooner they die the better, as thousands have done and more will. Home sickness prevails among them like any other disease."

I will not take up the time of the Senate to read all there is contained in this letter; but, sir, I stand on the ground I have taken, and my justification I leave to the future. Although in this I may have disagreed with the judgment of other men, no member on the floor has the right to denounce me as offering any dangerous proposition.

My sole purpose, my only purpose, was to save these dying women and children. I say to you, Senators, there are facts in relation to these poor, suffering creatures which we must look in the face. We cannot blindly close our eyes and refuse to see them as they are. We must make provisions for them, or their blood will be on our hands. We shall be held responsible in the judgment of posterity, at the bar of public opinion, and before that Higher Tribunal to which all must give account.

(Advertisement.)  
**INSURE WITH THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN—IT IS THE BEST COMPANY FOR WESTERN MEN!**—The reasons why this is the best company, are: That it is a Western Company, made up of and managed by Western men, doing all or nearly all its business in the Northwest, and concentrating in this one Company a superior class of risks, mostly of young men, or men in the prime of life; and they selected with as great care in regard to eligibility to Life Insurance, as are the risks of any other company.

It is true that the Company has neither the age nor the accumulations of some eastern companies, but is gaining the latter very fast; is vigorous for one of its age; is doing a large business, having issued 637 policies in the months of December and January just passed, and is doing its business as economically as the same can be done anywhere. It has for its guide, the experience of all older companies, and among its managers some of the best business men in the Northwest.

This is the first successful effort ever made to build up a similar institution in the West, and it should be the pride, as it certainly is the interest, of every business man in this section of the State, to identify himself with its growth.

This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in five or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company, and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, (as well as on all other policies that this Company issues) become due and payable at death, should death occur before the ten years expire.

It also issues the endowment policy which becomes due and payable to the party assured at a stated age specified. These latter policies are becoming quite popular, and are particularly desirable for young men.

**OFFICERS.**  
S. S. DAGGETT, President; SAMES BEN-SSELL, Vice President; C. D. NASH, Treasurer; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
S. S. DAGGETT, JAMES BONSELL, H. L. PALMER, J. H. VAN DYKE, C. T. LILEY, H. G. WILSON, Gen'l Agent.  
WILLARD MERRILL, Agent, Janesville.  
tel253d3row43m.

## GREAT SLAUGHTER

### MILLINERY GOODS.

Wishing to close up my business, I now offer my Entire Stock of Goods at Cost! Among a large and well selected stock of Spring Goods in the city, consisting in Straw Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, French Flowers, and every article kept in the Millinery line. Parties wishing anything in Millinery Goods can

Save from 30 to 50 Per Cent.

By examining my stock before making their purchases. The best of first class trimmings to make ordered work. Rooms West, Milwaukee street.  
J. H. DUNKEE.

## DISSOLUTION OF Co-Partnership.

—The firm heretofore known under the name of L. F. FIELD & BRO. is this day dissolved. All debts due and contracted previous to the 2d of May, 1864, must be settled at once to save cost. The account will be for the present be found at our office. This is the last call. So pay up now.  
L. F. FIELD.  
D. E. F. FIELD.  
Janesville, May 23, 1864.

L. F. FIELD & BRO. have this day associated with them E. G. F. Field. The former business will in future be conducted under the name and firm of Field & Brothers. We are prepared to furnish lumber at the lowest market price for cash or on hand and contract for over ten million feet of lumber; have control of a mill, and can saw bills to order at short notice. Thanked to the public for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of their patronage.  
L. F. FIELD.  
D. E. F. FIELD.  
E. G. F. FIELD.  
Janesville, May 23, 1864. 475m3ydlwawt

## CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County.

—John Shaffer against Charles H. Lawrence. (U. S. Supreme Court, 60 cts.)  
The State of Wisconsin to Charles H. Lawrence.  
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock County, and to serve a copy of the said answer and a copy of the complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Janesville, in said county, within twenty days after the date hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, and interest at twelve per cent from Dec. 23, 1859, and the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, with interest at twelve per cent from the 21st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to date of this action. Dated September 21, 1864.  
Janesville, Wis., Plaintiff's Attorney.  
J. H. DARLING.

## MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

**CONCENTRATED LYE.**  
An article that makes beautiful soap, both hand and laundry, without the loss of putting up lye-cakes. For sale at the Sign of the Golden Mower, Main Street.  
J. B. COLWELL.

## TO ARTISTS.—Just received, a large and full assortment of Tint Colours, Brushes, and all requisites of the Art, at the

Philadelphia Drugstore.  
J. B. COLWELL.

## REMOVAL.—DR. HALE has removed his Throat and Lung Institute to the

Upper House Block, over Colwell's Drug Store.  
J. B. COLWELL.

## PIANO FORTES.—I have on exhibition my Music Store, No. 2, Myers Block, at the lowest and cheapest prices ever offered in this market, for sale cheap.

J. L. DARLING.

## NEW BOOKS.—History of Christian

Doctrine, by Shedd; Also History of the Doctrine of a Future Life, by Alcott, just received at the Sign of the Golden Mower, Main Street.  
J. B. COLWELL.

## BIBLES! BIBLES! RECEIVED

At the Janesville Literary Emporium, a large stock of Bibles, of various editions, and of all the latest and best Bibles, at the lowest prices for cash.  
J. B. COLWELL.

## STRAW.—Come into my inclosure, in the town of La Prairie, two miles from the city of Janesville, on the line road, about the 1st day of April last, a dark red COW, four or five years old, has had a calf since coming on the place. The owner is requested to prove property, by a clear and true description.

I will not take up the time of the Senate to read all there is contained in this letter; but, sir, I stand on the ground I have taken, and my justification I leave to the future. Although in this I may have disagreed with the judgment of other men, no member on the floor has the right to denounce me as offering any dangerous proposition.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the license of the City of Janesville given on the 16th inst., and the Common Council will meet on the evening of the 1st day of the next month of meeting. Any party who has had the City Clerk's office, 507m3ydlwawt

507m3ydlwawt

## Special Notices.

### NERVOUS DIARRHEA.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, new and reliable treatment, in the form of the **NEW AND ASSOCIATED** medicine, sold at a moderate price, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 31p4d3awt

### COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in much universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.  
Jas23d3awt

### "A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Trochee" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.  
May23d3awt

### HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the complexion of the face and hands to a healthy and attractive condition, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *distinguishing* appearance so lacking in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. I wish every lady should have. Sold everywhere.  
DUNAS S. HARNES & CO.,  
General Agents, 202 Broadway,  
New York.

### HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BACHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Henna, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory—31 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. BACHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM for Dressing the Hair.  
Jas23d3awt

### HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time being the original Hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. 47m3ydlwawt

### WYNKOOP'S IRELAND PECTORAL.

Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and uproot these complaints, must be expectorant, anodyne and invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Ireland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Pseudo Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.  
The Rev. J. J. POTTER certifies: "That I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. POTTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials can be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.  
It is composed of pure Ireland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Eucalyptus, Camphor, Balaeno, and other natural and medicinal ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup, Fall and Winter colds, whooping cough, and other diseases of the throat and chest.  
Sold by all the principal Druggists, and also by Dr. H. D. WYNSKOP, and sold by D. S. BARNES & Co., New York.

### PILGRIX INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Kind of Insurance Worth Having!

On the morning of the 23d of February, the telegraph block, occupied by the "Lafayette Journal Co." in Lafayette, Ind., was burned to the ground. The President had a policy of \$5,000 on the type, press and machinery of the "Journal"—the price of the loss was handed in at the General Agency Office in Cincinnati on the 20th, and on the same day, Mr. Schuyler, representative of the "PILGRIX INSURANCE CO." received the full amount of his policy, as will be seen by the following receipt:

\$5,000.  
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20th, 1864.  
Received of the PILGRIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, by H. M. MAGILL, General Agent of said company, the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, being in full of all claims and demands for loss or damage under Policy No. 216, issued at the Lafayette, Ind., Agency of said Company, the loss originating by destruction of Printing Shop, on Feb. 23d, 1864. W. H. BUCKLEY, for Lafayette Jour. Co.  
E. L. DIMOCK,  
Agent for Janesville.

## THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

Insure With The

## ETNA INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

1. Fire and Inland Navigation

2. Business Conducted With

constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. Losses Always Met With

promptness and complete justice.

**NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1864,**

**\$3,002,556.39!**

4. The Plan and Organization

of the ETNA, after 45 years adverse trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Loss Claims Have been

settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

6. The Consumption of Property

by fire in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. Are You Insured? If Not,

why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your ruin. Every prudent man should not neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. Particular Attention and

regard is given to small risks as well as large ones, and security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued Without Delay!

364m3ydlwawt

364m3ydlwawt

## Special Notices.

### REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson A Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in all department of dentistry. 46tdaw

### REMOVAL!

Dr. D. F. FENDELTON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of C. W. Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. 46tdawt

## Drugs and Medicines.

## HAND MIRRORS.

Fine Infant Hair Brushes, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Pearl Inlaid Hair Brushes, Rubber Fine Combs, Rubber Dressing Combs, Rubber Circular Combs, Buffalo Dressing Combs, Flesh and Tooth Brushes, Nail and Hat Brushes, Cloth and Dusting Brushes, Fine Shaving Brushes, Lubin's Genuine Extract, Tallman & Collins' Extract, Bazin's Hair Extract, Lubin's Toilet Soap, Gleng's Toilet Soap, Colgate's Toilet Soap, Bazin's Toilet Soap, Fine Tooth Soap, Toilet Powders and Puffs, Turkey Morocco Wallets, Chain Buckskin Purses, Morocco Travelling Bags, Fine Razors and Stropps, Bathing and Carriage Sponge.

We are adding to our stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods on inspection of which is invited.  
J. H. CAMP,  
Apothecary and Druggist.

## FOR THE HAIR.

Barnett's Ceanoline, Sterling's Ankeroline, Mrs. Allen's Restorer, Cocoa Nut Hair Oil, Noble's Rose Hair Glass, Lyon's Katharon, Wood's Hair Restorative, Heimstreet's Hair Dressing, Mrs. Allen's Zylolalsamum, Pomade Philocome, Beef Marrow Pomade.

J. H. CAMP, Druggist.

## PARINA OAT MEAL.

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, Cooper's Medicated Syrup, Eschig's Pearl barley, Rio Tapioaca, Bermuda Arrow Root, Robinson's Patent barley & Grant's Baker's Pure Oatmeal, Brown and Choculato.

J. H. CAMP, Apothecary.

## WALL PAPERS!

Curtain Papers for the Million.

**SPLENDID NEW STYLES.**

Fourth Arrival for the Season.

Having contracted with the paper mills in New York before the great advance in the price of paper, I am prepared to supply the trade at about the present New York cost prices. Col. at 47m3ydlwawt

## WILLIAMS & SMITH'S

## BOUNTY & PENSION OFFICE,

HYATT HOUSE BLOCK, JANEVILLE.

The undersigned have perfected arrangements for obtaining Bounty, Bona Fide Pension, and all legal rates, and for the future will do general pension business. Having secured the services of a resident agent at Washington, no pains will be spared to insure prompt and correct returns from all matters entrusted to their care.

Chas. G. WILLIAMS. WM. SMITH, Jr.  
46m3ydlwawt

## ENLIST! ENLIST!

ONE HUNDRED DAYS!

The undersigned having been appointed by the Governor of Wisconsin to recruit and enlist Volunteers for the one-hundred day United States service, may be found at the

## PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE

In this city, where he will be prepared to receive the enlistment of all who wish to enlist, and to offer this popular branch of the service.

S. T. LOCKWOOD, Recruiting Officer.  
Janesville, May 4, 1864. 46m3ydlwawt

## MILLINERY!

MRS. J. R. BEALE!

Will open on Tuesday, March 29th, a beautiful assortment of

## MILLINERY GOODS!

Having secured the services of a New York Milliner, she is prepared to make the latest and most fashionable styles, and at the lowest possible prices. Particular attention given to bleaching and re-moulding straw goods. Rooms in Falkland's Block, opposite the Central Bank, first floor, entrance through the fire store. Private



















